

CLASSIFICATION RESTRICTED

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

RESTRICTED
INFORMATION REPORT

REPORT

STAT

COUNTRY China

DATE DISTR. 22 September 1948

SUBJECT Economic

NO. OF PAGES 7

PLACE ACQUIRED Shanghai, China

NO. OF ENCLS.
(LISTED BELOW)

DATE OF INFORMATION 1948

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

STAT

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE ESPIONAGE ACT OF 1917, U. S. C. 51 AND 52, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR THE REVELATION OF ITS CONTENTS IN ANY MANNER TO AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROHIBITED BY LAW. REPRODUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROHIBITED. HOWEVER, INFORMATION CONTAINED IN BODY OF THE FORM MAY BE UTILIZED AS DEEMED APPROPRIATE BY THE RECEIVING AGENCY.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION FOR THE RESEARCH USE OF TRAINED INTELLIGENCE ANALYSTS

SOURCE Chinese document, Shang-hai Shih Jao-kung-Nien-chien (Shanghai Labor Yearbook), Ta-kung News Agency, Shang-hai, 1948. (Information specifically requested.)

STATISTICS ON SHANG-HAI LABOR

I. TYPES OF WORKERS

Shanghai workers, who it has been claimed number 300,000 or one-fifth of the city's population, may be classified according to age and sex, basis of pay, skill, and also as to compliance with the Factory Law. In regard to this last point, out of 1,539 plants with 149,651 workers, 530 plants were found to be complying, with 132,228 workers involved; 1,059 smaller plants, employing 14,023 workers, were guilty of some infraction. Other classifications are shown in the following tables:

Table 1. Labor Grouped by Age and Sex
(in percent)

Industry	Men	Women	Children
Boat-building	98.46	--	6.54[510]
Machine-making	85.33	.96	13.71
Metal-working	61.91	12.69	25.40
Flexible tubing	28.57	63.69	7.74
Can-making	43.63	55.17	1.15
Needle-making	55.02	32.43	5.50
Flour	99.80	--	.20
Oil-extracting	100.00	--	--
Flavoring	32.11	16.26	1.63
Canned foods	62.69	34.33	2.93
Cigarettes	13.32	32.93	3.50
Rubber	44.49	52.33	2.63
Matches	40.23	56.22	3.53
Alcl. and soda	100.00	--	--
Serp	32.65	14.61	2.94

- 1 -

CLASSIFICATION

RESTRICTED

STATE	NAVY	NSRB	DISTRIBUTION						
ARMY	AIR								

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED
RESTRICTED

STAT

Table 1. Labor Grouped by Age and Sex (Contd)
(in percent)

Industry	Men	Women	Children
Drugs	23.10	76.90	--
Earthenware	94.63	2.16	3.16
Sai-lu-lo [7]	100.00	--	--
Leather	100.00	--	--
Glass	68.94	1.93	29.03
Cotton-spinning	22.49	26.60	.91 [sic]
Wool-weaving	31.93	66.33	1.69
Silk-weaving	30.78	63.90	.32
Cotton-weaving	40.71	59.27	.02
Hemp-working	35.20	64.30	--
Knitting	22.03	75.20	2.72
Hat-making	53.73	35.90	5.37
Underclothing	33.02	64.14	2.84
Towels, blankets	37.39	60.75	1.86
Belt-weaving	32.50	67.50	--
Paper-making	63.40	31.60	--
Printing	93.63	3.39	7.93
Lead pencils	39.59	52.03	3.33
Electric power	100.00	--	--
Water-works	99.33	.15	--
Coal-gas	100.00	--	--
Electric cars	100.00	--	--
Telephone	77.73	22.25	--
Electric fixtures	70.14	18.55	11.31
Thermos bottles	76.33	16.24	7.38

Table 2. Labor Grouped by Basis of Pay
(in percent)

Industry	Day-work	Piece-work
Boat-building	100.00	--
Machine-making	100.00	--
Metal-working	76.93	23.02
Flexible tubing	100.00	--
Can-making	100.00	--
Needle-making	91.59	8.41
Flour	100.00	--
Oil-extracting	100.00	--
Flavoring	100.00	--
Canned foods	76.62	23.33
Cigarettes	20.02	79.91
Rubber	67.46	32.54
Matches	65.11	34.39
Acid and soda	100.00	--
Soap	100.00	--
Drugs	54.74	15.26
Earthenware	76.37	24.63
Sai-lu-lo [7]	100.00	--
Leather	100.00	--
Glass	97.15	2.85
Cotton-spinning	77.01	22.99
Wool-weaving	95.27	4.73
Silk-weaving	79.32	20.18
Cotton-weaving	53.62	46.38
Hemp-working	60.55	39.45

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

STAT

Table 2. Labor Grouped by Basis of Pay (Contd)
(in percent)

Industry	Day-work	Piece-work
Knitting	32.97	67.03
Hat-making	93.59	11.41
Underclothing	4.55	95.45
Towels, blankets	41.98	58.02
Belt-weaving	100.00	--
Paper-making	100.00	--
Printing	100.00	--
Lead pencils	100.00	--
Electric power	100.00	--
Water-works	100.00	--
Coal-gas	100.00	--
Electric cars	100.00	--
Telephone	100.00	--
Electric fixtures	100.00	--
Thermos bottles	100.00	--
Average	71.57 [sig]	24.33 [sig]

Table 3. Labor Grouped by Skill
(in percent)

Industry	Skilled	Semi-skilled	Unskilled	Apprentices
Boat-building	50.69	6.70	24.57	18.04
Machine-making	66.06	4.76	5.05	21.13
Metal-working	7.94	38.58	27.70	25.40
Flexible tubing	5.36	39.88	54.17	.59
Can-making	12.64	24.14	62.07	1.15
Needle-making	33.33	16.50	24.27	25.90
Flour	24.08	30.47	43.25	.20
Oil-extracting	41.33	34.72	21.11	2.73
Flavoring	13.00	33.41	53.59	--
Canned foods	20.40	23.38	20.40	35.32
Cigarettes	10.10	32.52	56.38	1.00
Rubber	8.90	9.81	90.57	.62
Matches	42.50	30.36	35.22	1.92
Acid and soda	38.95	61.05	--	--
Soap	37.44	42.01	19.18	1.37
Drugs	7.24	72.75	20.01	--
Earthenware	30.12	28.62	37.60	3.66
Sai-la-lo [1]	4.17	--	95.83	--
Leather	13.16	86.84	--	--
Glass	32.79	16.08	28.23	22.90
Cotton-spinning	29.51	44.44	25.83	.22
Wool-weaving	8.50	71.47	19.87	.16
Silk-weaving	79.45	9.21	10.49	.53
Cotton-weaving	40.54	37.88	19.11	2.47
Hemp-working	14.24	17.63	68.13	--
Knitting	57.47	32.30	8.63	1.58
Hat-making	15.44	78.52	.67	5.37
Underclothing	31.88	--	66.03	2.09
Towels, blankets	49.57	41.33	7.15	1.44
Belt-weaving	8.75	--	91.25	--
Paper-making	38.29	24.58	35.12	2.01
Printing	35.66	--	53.85	10.49
Lead pencils	12.50	79.16	--	8.34

- 3 -

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

STAT

Table 3. Labor Grouped by Skill (Contd)
(in percent)

Industry	Skilled	Semi-skilled	Unskilled	Apprentices
Electric power	48.76	7.44	41.61	2.19
Water-works	3.93	92.42	13.75	--
Coal-gas	49.84	11.34	34.32	4.50
Electric cars	30.61	11.03	8.36	--
Telephone	2.15	89.33	8.52	--
Electric fixtures	61.99	--	26.70	11.31
Thermos bottles	22.14	44.65	23.99	9.22
Average	29.88	40.65	27.73	1.74

II. STATISTICS OF PRESENT LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

In 1936 there were only 95 organized unions. Of these, 34 were plant unions, 57 were occupational unions, and four were of a special type. Union members numbered more than 130,000. Of course this figure represented only a fraction of the laboring class, for large sections were entirely unorganized.

When by the end of 1946, Shanghai had recovered from the confusion following the Japanese surrender, there were 352 unions with an enrollment of 260,305 workers.

Government policy, in the interest of laborers, has strongly encouraged unions. In August 1947, 433 unions with a total of 527,499 members were registered with the Bureau of Social Affairs. The distribution is shown in the table on the following page.

- 4 -

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

STAT

RESTRICTED

Industry	Plant Unions	No of Unions Occupational Union	Total	Plant Workers		Occupational Workers		Total Workers		Grand Total of Workers
				Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Special		1				2,865		2,865		2,865
Utilities	12	7	14	11,479	282	270		11,749	282	12,031
Transport		30	30			86,101	102	86,101	120 [sic]	
Cotton-spinning	74		74	25,550	109,553			25,550	109,553	135,103
Wool-spinning	15		15	1,962	5,984			1,962	5,984	7,946
Silk	9		9	4,132	8,229			4,132	8,229	12,361
Knitting	4		4	1,282	12,957			1,282	12,957	14,239
Ageing	28	2	30	5,409	14,758	1,718		7,127	14,758	21,885
Jute-weaving	2		2	1,558	4,406			1,558	4,406	5,964
Cigarettes	36		36	11,564	29,504			11,564	29,504	41,068
Rubber	8		8	2,528	5,425			2,528	5,425	7,953
Leather	6	2	8	1,346		842		2,178		2,178
Ironworks	16	4	20	2,598		6,316		8,915		8,915
Building	5	12	17	1,936		43,125		45,061		45,061
Health		9	9			6,766		6,766	373	7,139
Chemicals, drugs	4	8	12	1,675	842	1,896		3,571	842	4,413
Amusements		6	6			2,998	1,353	2,998	1,353	4,351
Objects d'arts, books, etc.	7	6	13	4,455	539	8,983	785	13,438	1,315	14,753
Paper	8		8	2,637	463			2,637	463	3,100
Boat-building	5		5	3,773		6,066		9,839		9,839
Clothing	9	20	29	163	1,205	18,792		18,795 [sic]	1,205	19,999
Furniture	4	18	22	1,374		10,018		11,392 [sic]		11,392
Food, drink	24	25	49	7,679	1,127	24,060		31,739 [sic]	1,127	32,866
Fuel	10	1	11	4,166	466	1,459		5,625	466	6,091
Other	7	11	18	594		8,715	294	9,309	294	9,603
Total	293	160	453	97,881	195,731	230,980	2,904	328,861	198,638	527,499

RESTRICTED

- 5 -

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

STAT

III. CHANGE FROM DISTRICT TO FACTORY UNIONS

The original labor law did not provide for factory unions, but only district unions. Because of wide divergence in size and quality of plants in a district, and a tendency for a whole district to be involved in any dispute, in January 1947 the factory union plan was introduced for plants with over 100 workers. Workers in a smaller unit join in a city-wide occupational union. The larger industries have already changed over; for the others the process is to be completed in 1948.

IV. REFORM OF WHARF UNIONS

When the blockade was lifted, foreign ships were the first to come into Shanghai, and vast numbers of coolies were employed to move the tremendous cargoes. Thus arose a system of labor-purveyors, under whom were secondary and tertiary agents or contractors, each of whom extracted his fee. By the time a dollar paid out by the steamship company reached the coolie's hands, it had shrunk to 20 or 30 cents. These coolies were so unconscious of being exploited that they would defend the avaricious agents through whom they had been hired. The coolies, accustomed to a quasi-feudal system, would fight like retainers for a liege lord in a conflict among labor-purveyors over a specially lucrative dock. These simple-minded men, instead of plucking off the parasites that were actually sucking their blood, actually fought for their survival.

Shanghai wharf-laborers may be classified generally as stevedores, ferry-men, and porters. Before the war a certain amount of public order was maintained among them, despite occasional breaches of the peace. But under the puppet government, conditions deteriorated a great deal. In the confusion following the Japanese surrender, matters grew worse and there was much injustice and quarreling. However, under the leadership of the city government, dockworkers' unions were organized, and welfare work instituted. Between May 1946 and June 1947, the following locals were set up:

<u>Name (Locality)</u>	<u>Membership</u>
Hongkew	1,630
Woosung	174
Soochow Creek	3,678
Bund (Whangpoo shore)	2,150
Kantao	2,261
South Foo Lung	3,000
North Foo Lung	3,987
Total	16,930

Of course, the actual number of workers, including transients, is much larger than this.

Under existing conditions, these unions had to be organized as locals; but plans are on foot for a city-wide federation of these seven. The workers have now been released with government help from the vicious contract or agent system; further progress depends upon the workers themselves.

- 6 -

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED
RESTRICTED

STAT

VI. CONCLUSION

The year 1947 saw much progress in the organizing of labor, but there is much yet to be done in training, education, and benefits. The two aims of labor policy are to secure legitimate political position for the labor class and the personal welfare of workers. Labor unions are not an end in themselves, but the first step towards the realization of these goals. Labor's political position is being attained. The improvement of living conditions, universal education, and full employment concern the worker's welfare and are to be sought for by labor and capital in common.

In labor organizations there is no place for shop employees. These abound in the large cities and are better educated than the average manual worker. The labor union law limits membership to workers in factories and mines. No adequate arrangement has yet been made for workers in shops. The government should take steps to remedy this condition.

- END -

- 7 -

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED